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CIRCULATION IS VERY LARGE.  
WE DO JOB WORK  
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Every Kind.

VOL. VI.



THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.



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Building Edition, monthly, \$1.00 a year. Nine parts delivered. Address, G. W. MUNN & CO., New York. 361 Broadway.

Cotton Belt Route  
(St. Louis Southwestern Ry.)

TO  
Arkansas, Texas  
THE ONLY LINE  
With through Car Service from

MEMPHIS TO TEXAS.

No change of Cars to  
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TWO DAILY TRAINS

Carrying through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers. Traversing the finest farming, grazing and timber lands. And reaching the most prosperous towns and cities in the

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FARMING LANDS.—Yielding abundant y all the cereals, corn and cotton, and especially adapted to the cultivation of small fruits and early vegetables.

GRAZING LANDS.—Affording excellent pasture during almost the entire year, and comparatively close to the great markets.

TIMBER LANDS.—Covered with almost inexhaustible forests of yellow pine, cypress and the hard woods common to Arkansas and Eastern Texas.

Can be procured on reasonable and advantageous terms.

All lines connect with and have ticket offices via the

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Ask your nearest Ticket Agent for maps, time tables, etc., and write to any of the following for all information you may desire concerning the trip to the Great Southwest.

R. T. G. MATTHEWS,  
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3 ANYWHERE!  
EVERYWHERE!

SUMMER EXCURSION  
TICKETS ARE ON SALE VIA THE

Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern  
RAILROAD.

To the Springs and Mountains of Virginia,

To the Lakes and Woods of the North,

To the Seashore and the Ocean,

TO ALL THE PROMINENT RESORTS

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

AS WELL AS TO THE

Pleasant Spots near Home:

GRAYSON SPRINGS,  
DAWSON SPRINGS,  
GRATTENDEN SPRINGS,  
CERULIAN SPRINGS

Famous for their Social, Healthful, and Economic Advantages.

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ARE ON SALE AT ALL STATIONS WITHIN A DISTANCE OF FIFTY MILES.

WE'RE NEW TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO LOUISVILLE, KANSAS CITY, AND MEMPHIS, FROM POINTS IN THE VICINITY OF THESE CITIES.

Rate schedule and all information regarding a trip in any direction will be furnished upon application to any agent of the

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and any one requiring books, pamphlets or any other information, may procure same by writing to any of the following:

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

# THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HARTFORD, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

NO. 50.

## IVORY

PUBLIC OPINION, LONDON.]

'Rock of Ages, clef for me—'  
Thoughtlessly the maiden sang;  
Tell the words unconsciously  
From the girlish, guileless tongue;  
Sung as little children sing:  
Sung as sing the birds in June;  
Tell the words as light leaves down  
On the current of the tune—  
'Rock of Ages, clef for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee.'

Left her soul no need to hide,  
Sang the song as long could be;  
And she had no thought beside;  
All the world unthinking—  
Left from lips, untouched by care,  
Dreamed not that each might be  
On some other's prayer—  
'Rock of Ages, clef for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee.'

'Rock of Ages, clef for me—'  
'Twas a woman sung them now;  
Sung them slow and weary—  
Wan hand on her aching brow;  
Rode the song as storm-tossed bird  
Beats with weary wing the air;  
Every note with sorrow stirred,  
Every syllable a prayer—  
'Rock of Ages, clef for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee.'

'Rock of Ages, clef for me—'  
Lips grown aged sung the hymn  
Trusting and tenderly;  
Voice grow weak and eyes grown dim—  
'Let me hide myself in Thee.'

'Rock of Ages, clef for me—'  
Lips grown aged sung the hymn  
Trusting and tenderly;  
Voice grow weak and eyes grown dim—  
'Let me hide myself in Thee.'

'Rock of Ages, clef for me—'  
Trembling though the voice and low  
Ran the sweet strain peacefully,  
Like a river in its flow:  
Sung as only they can sing  
Whistle's thorny paths have pressed;  
Sung as only they can sing  
Who behold the promised rest—  
'Rock of Ages, clef for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee.'

'Rock of Ages, clef for me—'  
Sang above a coffin lid:  
Underneath all restfully;  
All life's joys and sorrow hid;  
Never more a storm-tossed soul,  
Never more from billows roll  
Wilt thou ever need to hide;  
Close the sightless sunken eyes,  
Closed beneath the soft, white hair;  
Could the muted and stifled lips  
Move again in pleading prayer,  
Still, ay still, the words would be—  
'Let me hide myself in Thee.'

RAINMAKERS AT WORK.

Flim Flam Wizards Operating With Farmers.

Caldrons, Mortars and Balloons Assembling Skies to Bring Down the Rain From Heaven.

[TOLEDO BLADE.]

Although experiments under government auspices have failed to produce rain, there are hundreds of people who still think there is something in it.

Local Forecast Official Pague, of San Francisco, says the Chronicle, has been pelted with inquiries about rainmaking. No sooner does a rain-producer set up his apparatus than the people begin to indite letters to the head of the local weather bureau. Mr. Pague replies to these, and he has a collection of curiously spelled and more curiously worded communications upon this topic.

The first attempt during the past season was in Tulare county. A man named Baker played Jupiter Pluvius, conducting his operations in a shanty.

Great volumes of smoke, accompanied by an odor like nothing Tulare had ever seen were pouring out of a stovepipe in the shanty. The smoking was kept up for several days, and an inch of rain fell. Mr. Baker's success as a rain producer was heralded throughout the state.

When the farmers read the forecast in the papers predicting light showers some of them thought Forecaster Pague knew that the rainmakers were at work. In fact one of them wrote to him saying the reason he predicted those showers was because he knew the rainmakers were operating in that vicinity, and rain was sure to result from their efforts.

The rainmaker is a gambler on the weather, with no chance of losing, rain or no rain. The method has been to make a contract with farmers by which they agree to pay a certain sum of money on the falling of a certain quantity of rain during a given time, say ten days. Charges are also made for "chemicals" or dynamite.

Two systems are employed—the "pot" system and the "bombarding" plan. In the former a shanty is erected, a huge caldron is taken together with mysterious bottles and packages. Soon a dense cloud of smoke is seen rising through a hole or stovepipe in the roof. The sky being obscured by the smoke, clouds are formed apparently. Sometimes rain falls and the experiment is considered a success.

With the smoke goes an odor which

LOOK AT THESE POINTS showing where Dr. Ayer's Pills are superior to the ordinary pills:

They're smaller; they're easier to swallow in their way.

They griping; no disturbance; no reaction afterwards.

Their influence lasts. By their tonic or strengthening action, they insure the permanent cure.

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## Hartford Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
JO. B. ROGERS, - Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, JULY, 13, 1894.

### Republican Ticket.

Election, Nov. 6.  
For County Judge—John P. Morton.  
For Sheriff—Cal. P. Keown.  
For County Clerk—D. M. Hocker.  
For County Attorney—E. P. Neal.  
For Assessor—N. C. Daniel.  
For Jailer—John W. Black.  
For Surveyor—G. S. Fitch.  
For Coroner—G. C. Westerfield.  
MAGISTRATES:  
Hartford—A. S. Aull.  
Rosine—C. L. Woodward.  
Cromwell—Todd B. Wilson.  
Fordsville—  
Buford—  
CONSTITUE:

Hartford—Horn Shown.  
Rosine—Thomas Allen.  
Cromwell—R. B. Martin.  
Fordsville—  
Buford—

## ICE FOR SALE

BY  
TRACY & SON.

**FOR JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.**  
We are authorized to announce  
JUDGE B. L. D. GUFFY,  
Of Butler county, as a candidate for  
the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals from the Second Appellate District of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican party.

**Democratic Ticket.**  
FOR COUNTY JUDGE.  
We are authorized to announce  
E. T. WILLIAMS

As the Democratic nominee for County Judge of Ohio county. Election, November 6, 1894.

GIVE us brick walks.

COMMON sense calls for brick walks.

NECESSITY demands brick walks.

WHAT'S the matter with the rock pile?

ECONOMY demands the laying of brick walks.

COL. W. O. BRADLEY and Hon. John W. Lewis will speak at the Leitchfield Convention Wednesday.

Too many teachers cease hustling as soon as the contract is "signed up" by the Trustees. Is that true in your case?

It is a foregone conclusion that the Hon. W. O. Bradley will lead the Republican column in the gubernatorial race of 1895.

EVERY teacher worthy of the name is glad when the time for the County Institute arrives. What are your feelings about the matter?

The Commercial Club meets tonight to discuss a very live and important question, that of brick walks. A full attendance is desired.

WHEN the people returned the Democratic party to power in 1892 they were merely sowing to the wind. They are now reaping the whirlwind.

EVERY public interest demands that the Board of Trustees require the laying of brick walks. That is vim, that is energy, that is progress. Nothing else will suffice.

It is useless to wait until everybody is as rich as he wishes or until all are willing to build brick walks. If every citizen of Hartford were as rich as Croesus some one would still oppose the laying of brick walks in the town.

THE rush for schools, which has been on in earnest for some weeks, is now somewhat subsided, the majority of teachers having secured situations. There are, however, enough left without schools to make life interesting to the Trustees.

THE Commercial Club meets to-night and every member should be present. A subject of vital interest to every citizen of the town will be discussed. The question is whether or not we shall have brick walks. Come out and say your say.

THE woman suffragists always have a pet argument in favor of their whims, on the presumption that if women could vote they would destroy the saloon. They should now tell the world what they would do with the saloon's half-brother, the Anarchist.

THE benefit which brick walks would be to the town is simply incalculable. They will enhance the value of property, they will give our people better service, they will be cheaper in the long run, they will do more than anything else to make the town presentable to strangers and visitors from abroad.

EVERY good citizen should be interested in making the mission of the Commercial Club a success. Such an organization is worth more to a town than it is possible to estimate. The Club meets to-night and every citizen interested in the welfare of the town should be in attendance. If you can speak, speak. If you can not speak you can at least aid the cause by your presence.

JUDGE GUFFY goes right along carrying the instructions of the counties for his nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

ANARCHY is not alone the direct enemy of government, it is the enemy of labor as well, though pretending to be its benefactor.

A FEW of the L. & N. employes went out on a strike at Louisville Monday on the order of Ozar Debs, but their places have been filled, the strike there is ended and the strikers have been begging their old places back in vain.

AMONG all the wild, loud-mouthed, lawless mobs doing violence over the country, is not one grain of patriotism. Anarchy, not love of country is the mark which distinguishes these men from their fellow citizens, who respect law and good order.

THE greater part of the riotous and turbulent strikers are foreign Anarchists, who have nothing in common with America nor Americans. The only efficient remedy is the suppression of those already here and the refusal to allow any more such to come.

WHAT if the brick walks do cost a little more and what if they do put property holders to inconvenience, some of them great inconvenience? Is it not better that a few suffer rather than the many? And do not the few have the advantages as well as the many? And is it not the property of the few that is enhanced in value?

THERE is perhaps no county in this part of the State better equipped with school furniture and apparatus than is Ohio county, and yet there is much work to be done. No Trustee should cease his efforts until his school house is furnished with patent seats and other modern conveniences.

THE program for the Institute means just what it says when it says "paper." Parties to whom such work is assigned should prepare something to read and not humiliate themselves and impose upon their fellows by coming up with some trifling excuse about lack of time and preparation. If unprepared nine out of every ten will have no excuse.

MONTGOMERY and Murray had a monkey and parrot time of it at Lebanon last week. The crowd went wild for Murray and refused to hear Montgomery, until the Cloverport man came forward and reproved them and told them that surely they would listen to their Congressman speak. The indications are that things will grow exceedingly hot by the time the Primary occurs, August 4th.

The Louisville evening Post of Wednesday heads its news columns with the Stars and Stripes and quotes these beautiful lines so dear to every patriotic heart:

"When Freedom from her mountain height,  
Unfurled her banner to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there."

It is indeed a good sign to see such manifestations of devotion to Old Glory coming from so great a Democratic sheet.

THIS country is coming to be free for everybody else but law-abiding Americans. That class is made to suffer the insults and inconveniences of a set of red mouthed Anarchists who will neither work themselves nor allow others to work. If this is to continue "the land of the free" it is growing high time our own law-abiding citizens, both native and foreign born, should be protected in the enjoyment of their boasted liberty and against the high-handed methods of the enemies of our institutions who abuse the privilege of living in our country by attempting its destruction.

THERE are yet in the teachers' ranks a few figureheads who persist in lowering the dignity of the profession and bringing it into reproach by teaching for less than the "public money." The intention of the law is that every cent of the fund expended by the State shall be for the hire of teachers and for that only. Yet there are those who in order to persuade a Board of Trustees to employ them will pay a part of the district indebtedness, furnish the fuel, buckets and brooms, and perhaps clothe and feed the children and do the patching, all for the "public money." The class of catchers who do these things is, we are glad to say, rapidly passing out of the profession they so wofully misrepresent.

The Kentucky Leader has a knack of being on the right side of most questions. Listen to what it has to say of the Republican nomination in the Fourth Congressional District:

The Republicans of the Fourth District did a good day's work, and one they will have occasion to be proud of when they nominated Hon. John W. Lewis for Congress. John W. Lewis is no figurehead. He is a great brainy man and one of the most aggressive fighters that ever did battle for party principles. His thrilling eloquence has been heard on every stump in the State, and woe to the Democrat who attempted to meet him in debate.

The good Republicans of the Fourth District are to be congratulated that they did so wisely in choosing for their leader one of the most noted party men in the State and all honor and glory to John W. Lewis for accepting the Congressional nomination.

Republicans of other districts should emulate the example of their brethren in the Fourth, and put forward their best party man for Congress this fall.

IF the Republican party was responsible for the strikes and the Homestead riots of 1892 as asserted by the Democratic politicians, does it not follow by like reasoning that the Democratic party is responsible for the present strike and recent bloodshed? It would seem so. Is this charge true or were the Democrats merely jesting in 1892? Which horn will you take?

Men talk about the power of Wall Street and the power of the money king and the power of capital, but there is no other such power on earth as that which enables one man like a Debs or a Sovereign to call out a million and a half of men from honest labor to idle lawlessness and stop the machinery of the mightiest domestic commerce of the world. The combined power of all trusts and all monoplies is a pigmy beside such a giant.

How many teachers ever prepare for the Institute by giving the program careful and systematic study? Would it not be well to prepare for the County Institute with as much care and zeal as for the examination? Suppose you try the plan and spend next week in studying the various subjects offered in the program. If all the teachers of the county would do that the meeting of week after next would be the most profitable ever held in these parts.

THE past week has been one of the most intense excitement in and around the cities suffering the great railroad strike. Chicago has been the great center of interest, although grave complications have arisen in other cities. The whole trouble came up over the quarrel between the Pullman Car Company and their employees, the A. R. U. striking through "sympathy." The men would neither work themselves, according to their agreement with the railroad companies, nor would they allow others to work. Whoever attempted to move a train was in danger of death or great bodily harm. Trains were derailed, engines "killed," cars burned and every manner of lawlessness committed. On Saturday there was a conflict between the rioting strikers and the soldiers in which the mob came out second best and several men were killed and many were wounded. Miss Sadie Austin is spending this Saturday in Hartford.

An ice cream supper will be given Saturday night at the Baptist Church in Church Park. The object in view is to buy a bell for the above named church.

Miss Eva Morton and Annie Gregory were in town Sunday.

Mrs. Sam Sowders received a telegram from South Carrollton Tuesday to come immediately to the bed-side of her daughter, Mrs. P. E. Hocker, who has been sick for many days.

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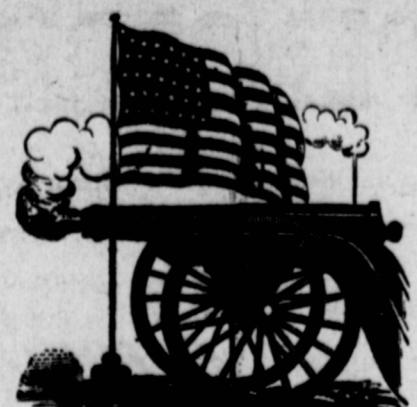
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## OLD GLORY!

Fair Bros. & Co. present their compliments to the gentlemen who made the Fourth of July

## The Day We Celebrate.

If those distinguished Patriots could have foreseen events they would have declared that

### Life, Liberty AND THE Pursuit of Happiness

Meant just what Fair Bros. & Co. mean when they

### Adorn Life, Foster Liberty AND Pursue Happiness

By offering such Bargains in Dimities, Lawns, White Goods, Silk Mitts, Fans, Parasols, Laces and Gentlemen's Underwear, in fact all lines of summer goods. Great Bargain Center in all Lines.

### HARTFORD TEMPLE OF FASHION,

FAIR BROS. & CO., Prop's.

#### NEW TIME TABLE.

WEST.	
EFFECTIVE APRIL 8, 1894.	4:25 p. m.
No. 5, Mail . . . . .	11:48 a. m.
No. 7, Lim. Ex. . . . .	11:25 p. m.
No. 31, (Local) . . . . .	4:35 p. m.
EAST.	
No. 6, Mail . . . . .	12:50 p. m.
No. 8, Lim. Ex. . . . .	3:25 a. m.
No. 32, Local) . . . . .	5:54 a. m.
H. MERRICK, Ag't, Beaver Dam.	

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

Col. S. R. Dent, Leitchfield, is in town.

Try Hardwick's orange ice. Pure fruit juices.

Now is the time to buy Clothing at Carson & Co's.

Mr. Ben Field, St. Louis, was in town yesterday.

You can't afford to miss the morning Races on the 21st.

Walter Martin is expected home from Eddyville to-morrow.

Miss Isabelle McHenry returned from Louisville Wednesday.

An old fashioned one ring circus in Hartford Tuesday July 17th.

Miss Ella McBeath, Leitchfield, visited Miss Mary Cox this week.

We have some pretty patterns in new percales. CARSON & CO.

We are having a rush with our Summer Goods. CARSON & CO.

A big show for little money, Spark's Circus Hartford Tuesday July 17th.

The proper thing to do is to buy a gross of Fruit jars at Carson & Co.

Miss Oma Smith, Fordsville, is visiting friends and relatives in and about Beda.

What are you going to do on the 21st? Nothing but go to the picnic at the Fair Grounds.

One of the best barbers in the Green River Valley is none other than H. C. Pace.

Hello, Sam! Where in the world air you goin'?" "I'm goin' to do picknick on der 21st of July.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bruner, Echols, died Sunday and was buried Monday at Rockport.

Come on let's go? Where? To the picnic; its going to be the biggest day ever heard of in the county.

Remember C. R. Martin, the Jeweler, does all kinds of repairing on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry on short notice.

Ground was broken yesterday for the First M. E. Church to be built at Beaver Dam. The M. E. brothers are going to work in earnest.

We have decided to make short work of our Summer Goods, and you may just know they are going at a lively rate. CARSON & CO.

A big reduction of prices in Clothings at Carson & Co.

Hartford Water Mills is now paying 50¢ per bushel for first-class wheat.

Miss Emma Paxton, of Cromwell, visited friends at McHenry this week.

Prof. E. R. Ray and family are visiting friends in Indiana during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davidson, Beaver Dam, visited her father, Mr. P. H. Alford, White R'n, the first of the week.

Miss Lillie Baird and Masters Merrivether Baird and Edmund Merrivether, Louisville, are visiting Mrs. A. Baird.

After visiting friends in Hartford Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson left Monday for their home in McLean County accompanied by Mrs. Ann Bennett.

The Populists have a grand rally and barbecue here on the 28th inst. Candidates of all parties are invited to be present and announce themselves.

Picnic season is now at its height, and every Saturday the beauty and chivalry of Kentucky gather in pleasant groves to eat mutton, drink red lemonade and "spark."

The ladies of Beaver Dam Baptist Church will give an ice cream supper in the church grove at that place to-morrow night and a most pleasant time is anticipated.

Prof. Wm. Foster left yesterday for E'town to attend the Hardin County Teachers' Institute. Prof. Foster had been invited to deliver an address before the Institute last night.

The Quarterly meeting on the Rosine Circuit, M. E. Church South, will be held at Bethel to-morrow and Sunday. Dr. S. X. Hall, Presiding Elder and Rev. W. F. Ford, Pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Matthews and daughter, Miss Jerushia, left Monday for St. Charles and Madisonville, Ky., and Newburg, Ind., where they will spend some time in visiting friends and relatives.

Beaver Dam is soon to have two new churches. The lots have already been purchased. One is the M. E. Church, the other is the M. E. Church South. These will make three churches for that pleasant little city.

The next Annual Reunion of the Kentucky Soldiers convenes at Moundsville Wednesday and Thursday, August 15 and 16, and preparations will be made to entertain a large crowd.

In the White Teachers Examination last Friday and Saturday there were 55 applicants, two of whom quit Saturday on account of sickness leaving 53 to be graded. The work of grading will be completed next week.

The yield of wheat in the county this year is the best for several years. The acreage was also large, so that the crop is a very heavy one. In view of these facts it can not be said that everything is going against us these hard times.

Meeting of the Hartford Commercial Club to-night, being regular meeting night. Matters of very great importance will require the attention of the Club, so let every member be present. W. M. FAIR, Pres.

Miss Annie Allen returned to her home in Rosine Monday accompanied by Mrs. E. D. Guffy and daughter, Mercedes.

Mr. A. J. Casey, of the Owensboro Inquirer, was in town Saturday and Sunday the guest of Hon. E. D. Walker and family.

Come out next Tuesday and see the funny clowns etc. with Sparks Circus Hartford Tuesday July 17th, Beaver Dam Wednesday July 18th.

Rockport, too, has an efficient Bucket Brigade. That effective body saved the Woodburn house at that place from burning last Sunday at noon.

Tickets for the M. E. Church entertainment at Beaver Dam on August 2 are on sale at Carson & Co's, Fair Bros. & C's and at C. L. Field's livery stable.

Mr. G. W. Pruitt, a McHenry minister, had a finger badly crushed last week and on Tuesday the member was amputated by Drs. Pendleton and Taylor. Mr. Pruitt had recently come from Graves, Ky.

Readers of THE REPUBLICAN will remember seeing a few weeks ago a notice of the arrest of E. H. Williams charged with burning the house of his former wife from whom he was recently divorced. Williams' trial came up last Monday before Esqr. S. L. Fulkeron and the case was dismissed.

Mr. H. B. Stith, who has been connected with this office for the past two months, left Wednesday for Hopkinsville, where he has accepted a position in the office of the Republic. Mr. Stith is a clever, agreeable gentleman, a good printer and is in every way worthy of the confidence reposed. We wish him success.

The people of Hartford gladly welcome back Mrs. Zelma Gregory and family, who have recently moved here from Texas. She with her two accomplished daughters, Misses Annie and Tavis, will be quite an addition to the society of the town already noted for its worthy matrons and beautiful girls. Mrs. Gregory has purchased the Hill property on Union Street.

We have decided to make short work of our Summer Goods, and you may just know they are going at a lively rate. CARSON & CO.

\$25 worth of pistols, which were shipped by the River and the pistols being locked in the warehouse were stolen at night. And to pay for this same shipment the name of W. N. Martin was forged to a check. So far there is no clue, though some of the citizens believe that the whole list of outrages is the work of an organized band of thieves.

**S.O.P. HALL**  
In the Meshes of the Law Charged with a Heinous Crime.

His 13 Year-old Step-daughter Swears Out a Writ for His Arrest.

MANY BELIEVE HIM INNOCENT.

The town was thrown into a fit of intense excitement Monday evening by the arrest of S. O. P. Hall on a writ sworn out by his thirteen year-old step-daughter, Nancy Jane Stevens, charging him with rape. The writ was issued from the Police Court but as one offense charged was committed in the country, the case was returned before Judge Morton and the bond placed at \$1,000. In default of bail Hall hired some parties to guard him Monday night. The examining trial was begun Tuesday evening when the girl was introduced by the Commonwealth and told a very straight story, from which she could not be led by the counsel for the defense.

C. M. BARNETT, Committeeman.

A Feminine Fend.  
The Republicans of Beda precinct are called to meet at Beda school house on Thursday evening, July 19, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance demands attention.

NOTICE REBUTTED.

The Republicans of Beda precinct are called to meet at Beda school house on Thursday evening, July 19, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance demands attention.

C. M. BARNETT, Committeeman.

It has been several weeks since the male portion of the colored population had any trouble but the somewhat extended peace was broken Monday by two of the colored women, Ellen Lee and Ella Fleming at the home of the former. It was a lively setto but the Lee woman finally gained the advantage with the assistance of a health paling slate which she used with knockdown effect. The Lee woman was arrested and on Tuesday tried before Judge Carson and fined \$5 and costs.

John H. Sparks' Colossal Shows will give two exhibitions in Hartford on Tuesday, July 17th. His big Circus comes highly recommended by the press. The Fultonian, of Fulton, Kentucky, says of the show:

"J. H. Sparks' Circus exhibited here on Tuesday. The afternoon session was well attended, there being such a crowd they could not seat them. This Circus is very popular on the peninsula, because of its freedom from vulgarity and gambling. Taken altogether it is the best thing that has ever been in the State for the money. They advertise what they do and do it. The managers are gentlemen in all respects and no town need hesitate to allow them to show in its borders. Everyone who attends speaks in glowing terms of the performance."

Owing to the general depression the price for adults will be 25 cents and for children under 12 years of age 15 cents.

The Hartford Water Mills

Will receive sealed bids for the next ten days for the delivery of 4,000 bushels of good merchantable coal to be delivered by the last of August. The right is reserved of receiving or rejecting all bids. J. W. FORD & CO.

PICTURE 21st-RACES.

The races on our program for the 21st failed to mention the entrances and we will mention them through the papers.

FORENOON.

1st—Running race, purse \$15. Five to enter and three to start.

1st—Trotting race, purse \$10. Five to enter and three to start.

1st—Trotting race, purse \$10. Five to enter and three to start.

HUDSON & MCCOWN, Managers.

THE DIVISION AT BEAVER DAM.

From all indications the proposed moving of the railroad shops and yards from Central City to Beaver Dam was a fake. But the extra west bound train leaving Beaver Dam at 7:10 a. m. daily is retained by the company and is a very great convenience to the people not only of Beaver Dam but of Hartford and the whole western part of the county. The removal would have brought considerable property to the county, and an influx of immigration, but we can get along without it and not be in the least inconvenienced.

THE TEMPORARY DAM.

President W. M. Fair, of the Commercial Club, yesterday morning received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

President Hartford Commercial Club—Have presented your petition and doing all I can to get favorable action. A. B. MONTGOMERY.

The petition referred to is the one prepared and signed by the citizens of Hartford week before last, praying the building of temporary dams at once.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the matter may be pressed to a successful termination at an early day.

THE K. of P. ENTERTAINMENT.

The ice cream supper given under the auspices of Rough River Lodge No. 110 K. of P. Saturday night was a pronounced success. The members had prepared some of the finest cream that ever cooled the tongue of mortal man whether potente or slave, and it was served in a manner such as K. of P. alone know. The cake had been supplied by the K. of P. ladies, and to say it was exquisitely fine is to do but justice.

Nearly all the members of the local body with their wives, sisters or lady friends were present together with quite a number of invited guests. The Hartford String Band, composed of Messrs. M. Bean, R. Collins, Jesse Bean and Elvis Carson, rendered sweet music. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock and all expressed themselves as delighted with the evening's entertainment.

Among the visitors were Misses Annie Allen, Rosine; Henri Hammons, Horton; Altha Jenkins, Habit; Ora Barnett, No Creek; Stella Bennett, Feda, and Messrs. C. W. Parrott and H. D. Hunt, Beaver Dam.

Remember that all of our summer wash Goods will be sold at and below cost.

CARSON & CO.

IT IS NOT

## KELLY'S ARMY

But an army of eager buyers that crowd around the big store of

CARSON AND CO.

To reap the benefit of the big Bargains

that they are now offering in

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Our semi-annual Clearance Sale began

July 1st and will continue until our entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods has been moved. The stock is fresh and clean and shows some pretty patterns in

Dimities, Mulls, India Linens, Swiss and Percals

Just the thing for these long hot days. We are prepared to furnish you anything that you may need. Come and get prices and we know you will buy.

CARSON AND CO.

HARTFORD.

## A GREAT WONDER!

### A MUCH NEEDED ENTERPRISE.

A NEW FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of Casting, Repair Machinery and Boilers, Fix Threshing and Mowing Machines, Reapers, Binders, etc.; also Gum and Hammer Mill Saws, Grind Chilled Plow Points, Repair Pumps, make Engines, and everything needed for any kind of machinery.

Work done with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed. Also all kinds of Pipe Fixtures and Belting kept in stock.

Soliciting a liberal patronage, we are yours,</p

## Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894

### CLEVELAND ROTTEN.

#### His Generosity to Carnegie Explained.

**His Generous Campaign Donation In 1892 Turned Out to be Worth \$200,000 to the Homestead Works Now....Penalty for Fraud Cut Down.**

[CHICAGO (DEM.) TIMES]

What are the relations between the Carnegie Company and the Cleveland Administration that the foreman can turn the latter to such profitable account as to enable it to come out of the scandalous armor-plate affair but little damaged financially?

The question has often been asked since the exposure of the gigantic armor-plate frauds in which the Carnegie Company is so badly mixed up, but no answer has ever been found.

When President Cleveland so generously cut down the penalty inflicted on the Carnegie Company for the armor-plate frauds and saved a matter of \$260,000 to that favored concern, by reducing the amount of the fine imposed on the Company by the Government ordinance experts from \$400,000 to \$140,000, he simply paid a political debt to Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick, contracted during the Presidential campaign of 1892, and this debt was in the shape of a contribution of \$50,000 given by the Carnegie Company to aid in the election of Cleveland, according to a startling statement made to a reporter of this paper by a man who claims to speak from positive information, upon the subject, and to utter, as he expressed it, "nothing but the truth."

"The Carnegie Steel Company," said the gentleman, "was a big contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund in 1892. The amount of its contribution was \$50,000. This may astonish you. Indeed it is well calculated to astonish almost anybody to hear of a big highly protected Republican Manufacturing Company, like the Carnegie Company, chipping in so liberally to help elect a Democratic President, and the only deduction to be drawn from it is that the \$50,000 was contributed for a purpose."

"The revelations in connection with the armor-plate frauds may show something of that kind. It was the biggest single contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund of 1892, but it has been repaid."

"Now, this is no wild statement I am making," continued the gentleman, "but gospel truth, and I know it for a certainty. There was no flourish of trumpets, no advertising tell-tale check to cause future fear and trembling when this big sum of money was paid into the Cleveland campaign treasury. It was turned over in cold cash and a receipt taken for it, which was signed by a New York man, who at that time was one of Cleveland's most trusted friends and closest advisers."

"Who was this confidential agent?"

"You will have to excuse me on that point."

"Well, who turned over the Carnegie donation?"

"I will tell you. The \$50,000 did not find its way into the Cleveland campaign treasury through the regular channels by which contributions of that kind enter, but was paid in quietly by H. C. Frick to the man I have mentioned as having signed the receipt for it. Indeed it would not have been wise or prudent to have had it known that the Carnegie Company was contributing so liberally to the election of a Democratic President, particularly right on the heels of the big Homestead strike and riots, yet so fresh in the minds of the people of the country, so you see there was great need of the closest secrecy in the matter."

"Is it reasonable to suppose," said the gentleman, "that Andrew Carnegie, the iron king, the rankest kind of a protectionist, and the biggest beneficiary in the protection puddle, would suddenly change front, go clear back on the Republican party, and contribute \$50,000 toward electing a Democratic President without expecting some benefit? It was a fine stroke of policy, as now appears, for in the day of Carnegie's trouble, Cleveland turns up a timely and substantial friend!"

It is well known that Mr. Frick paid a quiet visit to New York just at the time when he is said to have paid over the \$50,000 Carnegie contribution, and there was much speculation then as to the nature of the visit. This was in the fall of 1892. Shortly after Frick's return to Pittsburgh from that New York visit a rather vague rumor got abroad to the effect that he had, while in New York, made a personal contribution to the Democratic campaign fund, the amount being placed all the way up from \$5,000 to \$2,000, and the particular brand of politics to be indulged in by Mr. Frick was a subject of considerable discussion.

However, he promptly denied the report and he was well within the truth in doing so, for if the story given above be true he had made no such personal contribution, but rather a \$50,000 one for the company of which he is the managing director, and of course he was not called upon to enter either an affirmation or denial of it, so he didn't refer to it.

It was not an investigation of the scandal that has lately come out that was leared by the Carnegie Company, as much as an investigation into the armor-plate contracts for four or five years before, the administration of President Cleveland, when Wm. C. Whitney was Secretary of the navy. As stated before, the present armor-plate fraud is not the first of the kind the Carnegie Company has been involved in. On three different occasions

within the last two years stories of fraud and cheating in the manufacture of armor-plate at the Homestead works have crept out and on investigation to have been true, but the details were carefully suppressed, although reported to the naval authorities at Washington.

In the spring of 1894 it was discovered by the Government armor-plate inspector at the Homestead steel works that interior and damaged plates were palmed off on the Government in a fraudulent manner. Some one had discovered the private mark which the inspector used in marking armor-plate that successfully passed suspicion, and which he thought was known only to himself, and it was placed on defective plate which had previously rejected. By that means the defective plate was successfully shipped out of the yards along with the good plate to points where it was needed to go into new war ships that were being built for the Government. How much of this fraudulent armor-plate had been shipped before the discovery by the inspector was never known except by those engaged in it, but it was reported at the time, and never strongly denied, that large quantities of it had got out. It is known that one big shipment of it went to San Francisco for the warship Monterey, then being built there, and that the defective plate had found its way into her sides. The truth of this was absolutely known at that time, yet nothing never came of it, as the facts were quickly smoothed over.

This story of the \$50,000 Carnegie contribution explains many things. Can it be wondered at now why Mr. Frick was in such haste to appeal from the decision of Secretary Herbert and the Government ordinance experts to President Cleveland, and why such leniency was shown by him to the Carnegie Company? People wondered at the many visits of Andrew Carnegie to President Cleveland last winter and the extremely and surprising friendly terms they were so suddenly on. Perhaps they will not wonder at it when they learn of this \$50,000 donation.

**A Wild Animal Farm.**  
[LIEUTENANT F. DE T. CLOTH IN YOUTH'S COMPANION.]

About a day's journey from the Setit River, which runs along the borders of Nubia and Abyssinia on the edge of the caravan road to Kassala, the traveler finds nestling among the coconut and fruit palms a nameless village.

Here is situated the wild animal farms belonging to foreign dealers.

When a white man decides to deal in wild beasts, he first obtains permission from the native chief to build a farm. For this he pays a price in silver, and he also makes many presents, consisting of gaily printed calicoes, colored glass beads, arms and ammunition to the chief and his family.

The chief then details the desired number of hunters and attendants for a stipulated time. Then the dealer buys the arms he needs, and also the necessary number of horses, camels and goats.

At one of the farms a thick bamboo hedge surrounds about two acres of ground. As the white traveler passes through the entrance he is greeted respectfully by two robust slaves, armed with modern rifles, their loins girded with palm-leaf matting.

Within the enclosure are three huge buildings. There are also several huts scattered about, in which live the native hunters attached to the farm. All of them are slaves and the property of the native chief, in whose district the farm is situated.

The residence of the white men is a frame work of heavy bamboo sticks. The walls are made of heavy bamboo matting, and the roof is a thick covering of palm leaves. Fifty yards distant from the residence is the building where the young lions, elephants and hippopotami are kept. This structure is also made of bamboo frame work. The back and side walls are likewise covered with bamboo matting, but toward the court yard it is open and the sun is kept out by the overhanging roof of palm leaves.

The interior is divided into three compartments. The first contains a great number of cages made of timber and barred with iron for the reception of the young lions. The middle part contains a large basin of fresh water, surrounded by a sand bank, around which, on the outer side, runs a high wire fence. The tank and the sandbank are intended for the young hippos.

The rest of the building is divided into compartments similar to those in the horse stable and these are for the accommodations of the young elephants. Opposite this structure is a stable for the horses, camels and goats. It has no walls, but the interior is screened from the sun by palm leaves.

On a well equipped farm there are generally three white men, one hundred and twenty hunters and attendants, seventy camels and about fifty goats. From these farms expeditions comprising twenty hunters, a sufficient number of attendants, ten camels and about a dozen goats to go out at regular intervals in the season of the year to hunt the beasts.

As the district between Nubia and Abyssinia is divided into two parts by the Setit River and on its fertile banks lions, elephants and hippopotami are found living close together over a comparatively small area. The lions roam the plain, the elephants live in the forests and the hippopotami wallow in the River or among the reeds on its banks. The Abyssinian hunters are as rule brave fellows.

It is next to impossible to capture alive a full grown elephant, lion or a hippopotamus, and for this reason, partly, the young ones are always sought. Moreover some of the ani-

mals have to be carried bodily from their native wilds to the farm, as they stubbornly refuse to march, and it would not be so easy to carry grown up beasts.

When a herd of elephants is discovered on the swampy plains bordering the River—where "durra," a kind of African corn, grows abundantly—the hunters ride up to them. An old bull, stationed some distance away from the herd, keeps watch, and at the slightest sign of danger gives a signal at which the whole herd immediately forms a battle phalanx, keeping the young ones in the rear.

The hunters on their horses approach the herd and then disappear. This is done several times until the elephants become angry, and then the stampede begins. Then the hunters, on foot, place themselves on the track of the animals and as they pass by try to hamstring as many as possible with long swords. This requires much skill and quickness, and the hunters are skilled if they disable one of a herd.

The young elephants cannot run as fast as the old ones, but they follow on the trail. As the young ones pass, the hunters throw a lasso around him and then fastens him to a tree, where he is usually left for a day or two. When he becomes comparatively tame through over exertion and hunger he is thrown down and his legs and trunk are tied so that he can do no harm. The hunters seldom succeed in lassoing more than one or two elephants during a single stampede.

Young lions are comparatively easy to capture, for old ones, owing to the impossibility of breaking them in are never caught. When the natives discover a lion or lioness they trace it to its hiding place, sometimes it takes many days before they succeed in doing so. As a rule they know from the appearance and behavior of the beasts whether they have young ones or not.

If they find young ones among them they follow them for hours, keeping out of sight, hiding behind rocks or trees until they have an opportunity to shoot the old ones. The natives seldom miss their mark, but if they do, the old lions retaliate furiously, sometimes killing the daring hunter. As soon as the old ones are dispatched the party approaches the den, and the struggle with the young animals begins. They are at first very savage and try to defend themselves by scratching and biting. When overpowered, their feet are tied with strong ropes, and they are placed in temporary cages.

During their transportation to the farm they receive little or no nourishment, but as soon as they become very hungry their temper gets better, and then they are given goats milk. On their arrival at the farm they are transferred to the proper cages.

The hippopotami, though endowed with jaws that can crush almost anything, are rather goodnatured and more easily captured than either the lion or the elephant. They live in great numbers in the Setit River and in the reed, along its banks, but hunting them is dangerous on account of the many crocodiles that infest the stream and are always ready for prey.

The young hippopotamus swims behind its mother and is playful. In order to capture it, the natives take to their boats and try to kill the mother with rifles, but the hide is so thick and tough that a rifle ball will hardly penetrate it. At last, however, the mother is disabled and fatally wounded. The little one swims round and round, refusing to desert its dying parent.

At the most opportune time a native thrusts into the neck of the young hippopotamus a harpoon to which a rope is attached. Following the float the natives surround the young River horse when it lands. The wounded animal offers no resistance, but before it can be carried away a water buffalo has to be killed and skinned.

The youngster is sewn up in the hide and transported to the farm. The animal often refuses food, and dies on its journey. If it can once be induced to take milk, however, it will continue to do so. When the young hippopotami arrive at the farm they are placed in separate cages.

Day and night the roars of the lions and the furious trumpeting of the elephants almost make the walls and roof tremble. On calm nights one can hear the cries and roars of the young captives for miles. The plaintive, passionate call of the young lions, as if they wanted their mother to come and take them back to their desert freedom, and the almost human crying of the little river horses, fill even the hearts of the natives with pity.

Sometimes, in response to the wailing of the young lions, a deep and angry roar comes from some point near by. The old lion or lioness has followed close upon the heels of the captors, often hundreds of miles, and abides with pining for its young till some friendly bullet ends its misery.

If the elephants become very frantic, their rations are suspended until the pangs of hunger have broken their vicious tempers. The young hippopotami are of a more peaceful disposition, but let us whisper that after all when the right man comes along, when real love creeps into the heart, and wily Cupid makes his presence felt, then it matters not what specious argument may have been advanced heretofore, engagement and marriage appear to be the truest art and the noblest duty; for after all we are but women and are governed more by the heart than by the brain, independent and self-reliant though we think ourselves.

Lions are shipped when six months old; hippopotami generally at the age of three months, as they are very heavy, their weight varying from 300 to 400 pounds, even at that age. Elephants almost invariably remain at the farm from twelve to eighteen months.

Lions are shipped when six months old; hippopotami generally at the age of three months, as they are very heavy, their weight varying from 300 to 400 pounds, even at that age. Elephants almost invariably remain at the farm from twelve to eighteen months.

When the lions, hippopotami and elephants are ready to be shipped to America or Europe, a caravan is made

up at the farm to take them to Sennar, on the Red Sea.

It is composed of about seventy camels, fifty goats, and one hundred and twenty men, including the white leaders. Two camels are needed to carry one cage containing two lions, and two more for a cage with one hippopotamus. Moreover, a large number of camels are loaded with food and water for man and beast on the journey.

The elephants are led, but as they are never put on the march until they have attained sufficient age and size, the journey does not exhaust them. All the traveling is done at night on account of the terrible heat, and the day is given entirely to rest.

The first station reached is Kassala, about a week's journey from the farm. Here the caravan usually halts for two days to replenish provisions. The journey from Kassala to Sennar, on the Red Sea, is extremely tedious and wearisome, for the road traverses a desert.

From Sennar the animals are shipped to Europe or America. Here the caravan is broken up. The natives are disbanded, and the white men depart for their own country to spend the six months of the so-called fever season, and do not return until that is over. During this time a trustworthy native takes care of the farm.

Elephants are now plentiful in the United States, and bring from three thousand to ten thousand dollars each. A good pair of lions may be bought for twenty-five hundred dollars; but hippopotami, always costly, are seldom sold now for less than seven thousand dollars apiece.

To restore gray hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hill's Hair Remover.

**POINT PLEASANT.**  
Farmers are busy plowing corn.

The party at Mr. Luke James' on the 23d inst., was very much enjoyed by those present.

Misses Mary James and Edith Tichener are contemplating a visit to friends and relatives near Hellin.

Mrs. H. J. C. Lindley and son, Warren, have gone to Dawson Springs for their health.

Misses Mattie Maddox and Verda Ashby, of near Rockport, visited Mrs. J. A. Tichenor last week.

Mr. A. L. Bennett and family, of Owensboro, visited the family of Mr. J. C. Bennett last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Kayendoll, who has been visiting her mother, returned home last Sunday.

Mrs. Ann Rose, of Smallhouse, returned home last Wednesday.

Miss Clara Patterson, of Paducah, gave an entertainment June 21st, at the School-house in district, No. 60.

The Cornet Band has learned to play several new pieces, which are very nice.

Mrs. Rebecca Patterson, of Dallas, Texas, is visiting friends and relatives here this week.

All are anticipating a pleasant time at the Sunday School celebration at Walton's Creek on July 11th.

If I am not mistaken we will have a wedding right soon.

**MAY FLOWER.**

**AGE AND MARRIAGE.**

The Girl of To-Day Weds at Near Twenty-five Than Eighteen.

The observant mortal must certainly have noticed among other things that the marrying woman of to-day defers her wedding until a much more advanced season in life than did her grandmother or even the girls of a decade ago. The question arises, what is the cause of this putting off that time so many declare is the end of all women's existence?

Perhaps mothers are more sensible in these days and the young daughter is not thrown upon the world, either in a social or more wayward fashion, until she has had a thorough schooling, which means, in these days of long terms, a communion with books until she is over twenty-one. The girl herself may be wiser in her day and generation and realize that gayeties and the happy-go-lucky existence before marriage must of necessity come to an end when she is led to the altar.

Then, again, this is an age of independent women. They enter the field of labor with men and find in such occupation less time for sentiment than was allowed the lackadaisical girl of the past. It is our earnest conviction that many girls have been led into the error of a foolish marriage through a lack of occupation. Busy, active, intelligent women have no time and less inclination for the making of romances. They are absorbed in art, in music, or in more humdrum occupations that return an excellent remuneration and which they are too wise to give up until they are certain that the man who asks them is able to compensate for all that they put away for his sake.

Many a woman defers marriage because she feels that her duty lies at home in the care of an aged father or an invalid mother or helpless brothers and sisters who depend upon her alone for support. Perhaps some one argues that all this tends to the establishment of a vast spinsterhood, but let us whisper that after all when the right man comes along, when real love creeps into the heart, and wily Cupid makes his presence felt, then it matters not what specious argument may have been advanced heretofore, engagement and marriage appear to be the truest art and the noblest duty; for after all we are but women and are governed more by the heart than by the brain, independent and self-reliant though we think ourselves.

It is next to impossible to capture alive a full grown elephant, lion or a hippopotamus, and for this reason, partly, the young ones are always sought. Moreover some of the ani-

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